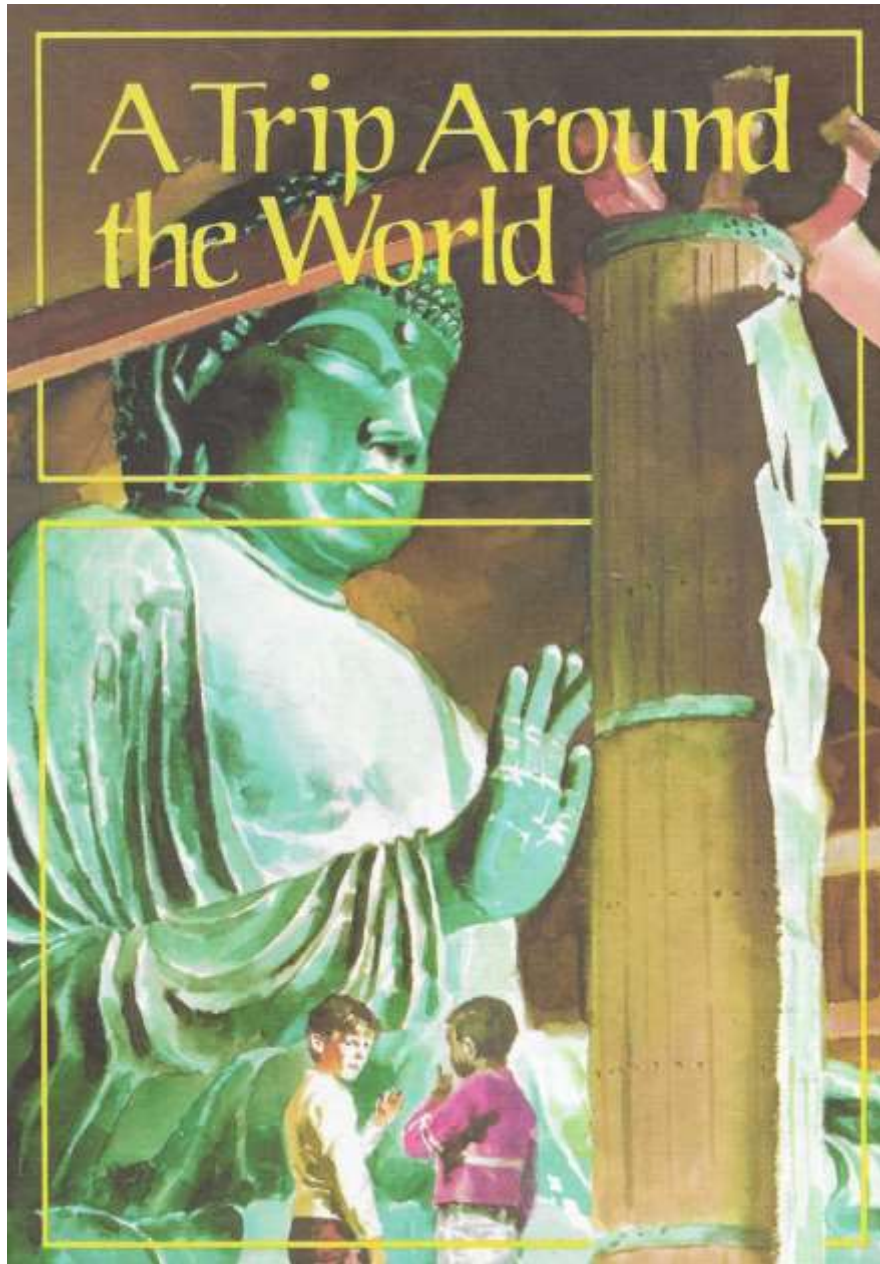


A Trip Around the World



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Part One Getting Ready





The World and Its People

Most of the people in the world do not live in our country. They live in other countries, both near and far away.

In each foreign country there are different rules or laws for the people to live by, and they have different money and different postage stamps. Many of these people in other countries dress differently from the way we do (especially when they're "all dressed up"). The food they eat and the houses they live in can be very different from ours. Most speak a different language from ours, so we cannot even understand them.

Long ago no one knew what people were like in other parts of the world, or how they lived, or what stories they told. People could not travel or explore the world as they can today. People could not read or write, and they had no books.

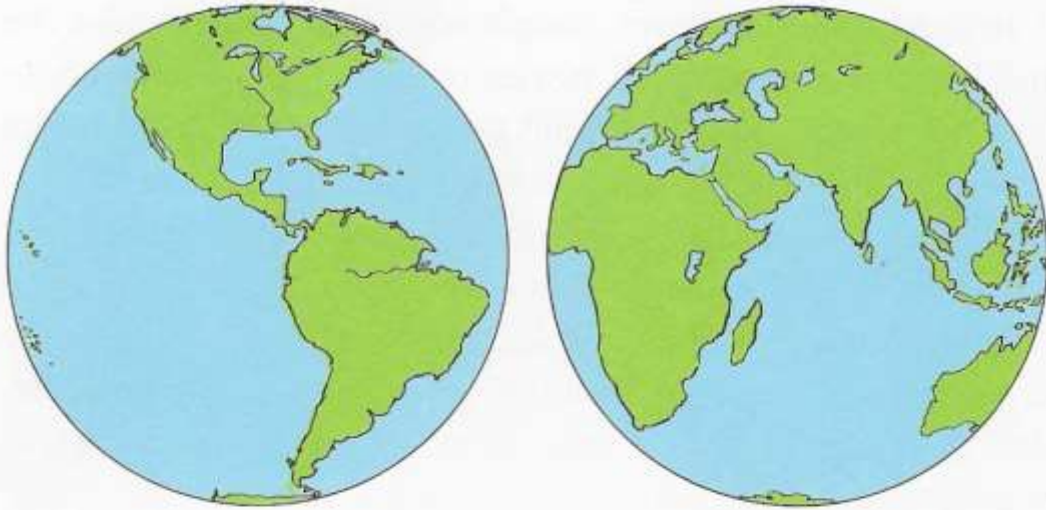
Instead, in olden times, people would gather around a fire and listen to someone tell stories or recite long poems about faraway places. They also told tales of how the world began or of the immortal gods, masters of heaven and earth.

Since those times, people may not have changed much, but the world in which they live has changed greatly. Today you can telephone to almost anywhere on earth, and you can fly to almost anywhere in less than a day. Astronauts have circled the earth in a little over an hour. And today we know more about foreign peoples and foreign countries than ever before.

In this book you will take an imaginary trip around the world and visit some of these people in foreign lands. What fun it will be for you to read about how these people live and to read the stories they like to read!

When you meet these people, you will find that they are very much like you. They go to school, and they work and play, just as you do. They are sometimes merry, and they are sometimes sad, just as you are. And they like good stories, just as you do.

After a long and adventurous trip around the world, you will have met people from every continent. When you finally come home again, you will look at everything in a different way. You will see and hear about many things that have come from foreign lands. And you will learn that the United States is fortunate because our ancestors brought us a rich heritage from so many different lands.



How the World Looks

A long time ago people thought that the world was as flat as a pancake. They thought that anyone who sailed too far out into the ocean would fall off the edge of the world and never be heard from again.

But now everybody knows that the world is as round as an orange. If you keep going in one direction for a long time, you won't fall off the edges; you will simply come back to the place you started from.

If you look at an orange, you can see only one half of it; but if you cut it in half, you can see both halves at once. In the map of the world on this page, the world has been cut in two so that you can see both halves at once. Each half is called a "hemisphere" (from "hemi" meaning half and "sphere" meaning ball). These hemispheres are called the Eastern Hemisphere and the Western Hemisphere because the world has been sliced lengthwise. If you sliced the world crosswise,

the hemispheres would be called the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.

You can see from this map of the hemispheres that the world is mostly water, with big patches of land sticking out above the level of the water. The water is divided into five oceans: the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, and the Antarctic Ocean.

The land is divided into seven continents: North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica.

As soon as you have learned the names of all these oceans and continents, you will be ready for your imaginary trip around the world.

Before you pack your suitcase to visit another country, you must have some money, and you must have a passport. Your passport is a little book with a picture and description of yourself in it. It tells where you live and where you are going. You can't visit most other countries without a passport.

But for the trip around the world you are now starting, you only need some imaginary money and an imaginary passport. If you pack everything in an imaginary suitcase and get on a magic carpet, you will be ready to visit many exciting countries on our trip around the world.

QUESTIONS

1. How did people a long time ago think that the world was shaped?
2. Why do you have to cut the world in two if you want to see it all at once?

3. What does the word “hemisphere” mean?
4. Which way do you slice the world if you want to make the Eastern and Western hemispheres? The Northern and Southern hemispheres?
5. What are the names of the five oceans of the world? Find them on your map of the hemispheres.
6. What are the names of the seven continents of the world? Find them on your map of the hemispheres.

THINGS TO FIND OUT

1. Find out how to tell east, west, north, and south on a map.
2. Find out where the North Pole is. Find out where the South Pole is.
3. Look at your map of the world on page 212. How is it different from your hemisphere map? Find the oceans and continents on this map.
4. Find out which hemisphere you live in. Find out which continent you live on.
5. Find out what part of the world is coldest. Find out what part is hottest.



The Lost Shoe

Walter de la Mare

Poor little Lucy
By some mischance,
Lost her shoe
As she did dance:
'Twas not on the stairs,
Not in the hall;
Not where they sat
At supper at all.
She looked in the garden,
But there it was not;
Henhouse, or kennel,
Or high dovecote.
Dairy and meadow,
And wild woods through
Showed not a trace
Of Lucy's shoe.
Bird nor bunny
Nor glimmering moon

Breathed a whisper
Of where 'twas gone.
It was cried and cried,
Oyez and Oyez!
In French, Dutch, Latin,
And Portuguese.
Ships the dark seas
Went plunging through,
But none brought news
Of Lucy's shoe;
And still she patters
In silk and leather,
O'er snow, sand, shingle,
In every weather;
Spain, and Africa,
Hindustan,
Java, China,
And lapped Japan;
Plain and desert,
She hops—hops through,
Pernambuco
To gold Peru;
Mountain and forest,
And river too,
All the world over
For her lost shoe.

Part Two

Going to Europe

Europe

One continent most Americans like to visit is Europe. Columbus came to America from Europe, and many of the people who came to America after Columbus also came from there. That is why those Americans feel so close to the people in Europe and want to see the land their grandparents or great-grandparents came from.

To visit Europe you have to cross the Atlantic Ocean. It took Columbus more than a month, but today big ships will take you across the Atlantic Ocean in five days. By airplane you can fly across it in six hours or less.

The people of Europe are called Europeans, and they live in many different countries. The people of each country have different customs and different ways of living and speaking and dressing. If you look on your map of Europe, you can see where these countries are. You can find France and Germany and Italy and Greece and the Soviet Union and many other countries. This book will take you to many countries of Europe and then to all the other continents so that you can see for yourself what they are like.

The first place you will visit is the British Isles. You can see from your map of Europe that the British Isles are separate

WORDS TO WATCH

Europe
Europeans
Atlantic Ocean

France
Germany
Italy

Greece
Soviet Union
British Isles



from the European continent. The people who live in the British Isles are important to Americans. When you visit them in this book, you will understand why.

QUESTIONS

1. After looking at your map, write or tell as much as you can about Europe.
2. What ocean do you have to cross to go to Europe?
3. How long did Columbus take to cross the Atlantic Ocean?
4. How long would it take for you to cross it?
5. Name six countries in Europe.
6. Find Europe on the map of the world on page 212.
7. Why is Europe especially important to some Americans?

Geography

I. Read and Spell

ocean	continent	mountain range
sea	country	mountain
lake	state	volcano
river	city	hill
bay	town	plain
canal	village	valley

II. Read and Answer

1. What do the things in the first column have in common? What do the things in the second column have in common? What do the things in the third column have in common?
2. Which of these are made by people?
3. Which is the biggest in the first column? In the second column? In the third column?
4. Tell what each word in Part I means.
5. Give an example of every term in Part I.

III. Write

Write a story about what you would like to see if you took a trip around the world.



The British Isles

The British Isles lie to the west of the European continent. England is the largest country in the British Isles. The English were among the first to send over settlers to found colonies in North America. These brave Englishmen sometimes fought the native Americans—the Indians—to whom the land first belonged and who were just as brave. The English settled the first thirteen colonies. They kept the customs, the language, the government, and the way of life of the English. England remained the “mother country” until the Americans decided they wanted to rule themselves. After our War of Independence, our leaders still kept many English laws and traditions.

WORDS TO WATCH

Elizabeth I	Parliament buildings	prosperous
Sir Walter Raleigh	Queen Elizabeth II	Wales
tobacco	Buckingham Palace	petrol
Sir Francis Drake	Westminster Abbey	kilts
Armada	Ireland	clan
craftsmen	St. Patrick's Day	Blarney Castle

Four hundred years ago, when Elizabeth I was Queen of England, a young, handsome man named Walter Raleigh once saw her crossing a street. It had rained hard, and the streets were muddy. He took off his rich velvet cape and threw it down in front of the queen so that she could step on it as on a carpet. The queen was so pleased that she made Walter Raleigh a knight. From then on, he was called Sir Walter Raleigh, and he became one of the queen's special friends.

Sir Walter Raleigh was very much interested in the new land of America. He sent some Englishmen to the American coast to found a colony, which he named Virginia. They brought back potatoes and tobacco to England, and Sir Walter Raleigh learned how to smoke as the Indians did.

The English people did not know about tobacco, and they did not know how to smoke. One day while Raleigh was smoking his pipe, a servant saw the smoke coming out of his master's mouth and thought he was on fire. He ran for a bucket of water and dumped it on his master's head. Of course, neither the Indians nor the English understood the harm tobacco could do.

Another famous knight who lived when Elizabeth I was queen was Sir Francis Drake. He was a born sailor and became captain of a ship when he was twenty-two years old. He was the first Englishman to sail all the way around the world. He captured many Spanish treasure ships and sailed back to England with shiploads of Spanish gold and jewels.

Sir Francis Drake fought bravely in the famous sea battle against the huge Spanish fleet called "The Armada." The Spanish thought that they could not be beaten because the

English had fewer and smaller ships. But the English had a plan. They did not meet the Spanish Armada in regular sea battle as the Spaniards expected. Instead, they sailed out and attacked them from behind. They fought only one ship at a time. They turned out to be better fighters than the Spaniards and sank some of the Spanish ships one by one. Finally, they set fire to some old boats and started them drifting toward the Spanish ships. The Spaniards tried to get away from these fire boats, and they sailed away in confusion. Afterward a terrible storm struck the Spanish ships, and soon many of them were shipwrecked. This was the beginning of the end of Spain's power at sea. So while Elizabeth I was queen, England became one of the most powerful countries in Europe.

The English have always been good farmers and good craftsmen. After England had ruled the sea for some time, she traded all over the world and became very prosperous. As people wanted more and more cloth, tools, guns, and other things, the English tried to make these things by machine instead of by hand.

The English worked hard and were the first to invent many new machines. People worked together in factories, and each person could make much more than ever before. The English were the first to think of building these factories, which today make life more comfortable for all of us.

London is the capital of England. It is one of the biggest and busiest cities in the world. If you visit London today, you will have to be careful that you do not get run over by a car, because everybody in England drives on the left side of the street. But if you get lost, a "bobby" will help you find your



way. “Bobbies” are London police officers. They are very helpful and very polite, and they like children.

In London you can visit the huge Parliament buildings where the members of Parliament make the laws for the British people. Next to the Parliament buildings is one of the most famous clocks in the world. Its bell is called Big Ben, and it strikes the hour so loudly that it can be heard for miles around.

A building you might like to visit is the Tower of London. It is the oldest building in London, and it used to be a prison. Many famous people were prisoners there. Even Sir Walter Raleigh was locked up in the Tower for thirteen years after Queen Elizabeth I died. But today you will not see any prisoners there because the Tower is now a museum.

England has another Queen Elizabeth now. She is called Queen Elizabeth II. She lives in London in Buckingham Palace, which is guarded by tall soldiers dressed in bright red uniforms and tall fur hats.

One of the most exciting buildings to visit in London is Westminster Abbey, where England’s kings and queens are



crowned. Many of England's most famous people are buried here. It is one of the most beautiful churches in England.

If you talked with an Englishman, you could understand him very well because he speaks the same language we do. But sometimes he uses words differently from the way we do, and you might not understand him. He calls an elevator a "lift," and asks at a gas station for "petrol" instead of gasoline.

On the map you can see that England, Scotland, and Wales are together on one big island called Great Britain, and Northern Ireland is on another island.

Together these four countries are called the United



Kingdom. Here is a rhyme which will make it easy for you to remember them.

England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales
Four little puppy dogs without tails.

If you travel north from England you come to the beautiful country of Scotland. The Scottish people speak English too, but they are a little harder to understand. They call boys and girls “lads” and “lassies,” and a pretty girl is a “bonnie lassie.” They call a Scottish family a “clan.”

The men in Scotland wear kilts on special occasions, and these are very colorful. Scotsmen don't mind having bare knees, even in the coldest weather.

The Scots have a strange musical instrument called a bagpipe. The bag is made of pigskin, and the Scotsman blows it up like a balloon. Then he puts the balloon under his arm and squeezes the air out through horns. The music that comes out sometimes sounds as though the pig were still alive.

Ireland is called the Emerald Isle because the rain makes it as green as an emerald. Part of the island is a separate country called the Republic of Ireland or Eire. There are many old castles in Ireland. One of the oldest is the Blarney Castle. High up on the wall of this castle is a stone called the Blarney



Stone. There is a story that if you kiss the Blarney Stone you will say nice things about people. If you say something nice to somebody just to make him feel good, then he may say, "You must have kissed the Blarney Stone."

March 17 is St. Patrick's Day, and it is a very important day for the Irish. When St. Patrick was a boy, many centuries ago, he was captured by Irish pirates and sold as a slave in Ireland. After six years as a prisoner, he escaped. He became a priest and went back to the wild Irish tribes to teach them Christianity and to build churches. That is why St. Patrick is the special saint of Ireland.

The next story is about a famous hero named Arthur and how he became king of England.

QUESTIONS

1. How did Sir Walter Raleigh become a good friend of Queen Elizabeth I?
2. Why is Sir Francis Drake famous?
3. How did the English become prosperous?
4. Name three important buildings in London.
5. Why is the Blarney Stone famous?

THINGS TO FIND OUT

1. Look at the map of the British Isles and answer these questions.
 - a. What three countries are on the island of Great Britain?
 - b. Which country in Great Britain is the smallest?
 - c. Which of the countries of the United Kingdom is on a separate island?
 - d. Name two cities in Northern Ireland. Two in Eire.
 - e. What else can you learn about the British Isles by looking at the map?
 - f. Find the British Isles on your map of Europe.
 - g. Find the British Isles on your map of the world.
2. Find out the name of (a) a famous English author, (b) a famous English scientist or inventor, and (c) a famous English explorer. Tell why they are famous.
3. Find out as much as you can about these people, places, and events in Great Britain.

a. King Arthur	i. Westminster Abbey
b. Geoffrey Chaucer	j. The Tower of London
c. William Shakespeare	k. London Bridge
d. Elizabeth I	l. The Ascot Races
e. Charles Dickens	m. Guy Fawkes Day
f. Sir James Barrie	n. The Opening of Parliament
g. Sir Isaac Newton	o. The Coronation Ceremonies
h. Elizabeth II	p. The Changing of the Guard
	q. Commonwealth Day

Home-Thoughts, from Abroad

Robert Browning

Oh, to be in England,
Now that April's there,
And whoever wakes in England
Sees, some morning, unaware,
That the lowest boughs and the brushwood sheaf
Round the elm-tree bole are in tiny leaf,
While the chaffinch sings on the orchard bough
In England—now!



King Arthur

English Legend

Hundreds of years ago, a brave king ruled over England and defended his country against the Saxon invaders. It was a time full of troubles and struggles. At his court the king had a wise and powerful magician whose name was Merlin. Once Merlin had done his king a great favor on condition that the king had to give him whatever he wished for. And Merlin wished for nothing else than the king's own baby boy, Arthur. Merlin brought the little baby to Sir Ector, who was one of the best and most courageous knights in the country. He asked him to bring Arthur up as his own child.

Sir Ector and his wife loved the little baby boy and agreed to raise him as a brother to their own son, Sir Kay. Arthur grew up without knowing that Sir Ector and his wife were not his true parents. And they never suspected that Arthur was a little prince.

The king died when Arthur was not yet two years old.

A bad time came for England because no one but Merlin knew the rightful heir to the throne. Every lord or nobleman wanted to become king, and there was much fighting.

When several years had passed, Merlin asked the Archbishop of Canterbury to send for all the nobles, lords, and

WORDS TO WATCH

miracle
Saxon
invader

Merlin
Sir Ector
heir

Archbishop of
Canterbury
tournament

knights in the kingdom. If they would all come to London at Christmas time, the rightful king of England would be found by a miracle.

On Christmas Day, when they were all gathered at the great church of St. Paul's, they saw something amazing. Just in front of the church door, there was a large stone in which stuck a beautiful sword. Around the sword were letters written in gold which said:

Whoso pulleth this sword out of this stone
is rightly the King of all England.

The archbishop spoke to the noblemen: "Let us thank God for this great miracle. He who draws this great sword from the stone shall be king of England." Everyone agreed, and everyone tried with all his strength to pull the sword out of the stone. But it would not budge for anyone.

"The knight is not here who shall pull the sword," said the archbishop at last, "but he will come."

On New Year's Day, a great tournament was held outside London. Knights came from all over to take part in the games and to test their courage and skill. Sir Ector and his two sons, Sir Kay and fifteen-year-old Arthur, came too. They were not far from the tournament grounds when suddenly Kay stopped short.

"I've left my sword at home!" he cried, hoarse with anger.

"Don't be upset, Kay," said Arthur. "I'll get it for you," and he was out of sight before Sir Kay could answer. But no one was back at the house to unlock the door because everyone had gone to the tournament. What was he to do now? His brother must have a sword for the tournament!

All of a sudden, Arthur remembered the sword he had seen that very morning stuck in a stone right by the church door. "I will take that sword for my brother," he said to himself. "Kay must have a sword today." He jumped on his horse and soon came to the churchyard. Nobody was there, but the big stone still stood there, holding the shiny sword. Arthur did not hesitate a moment. He seized the sword by the handle and, with great ease, drew it out of the stone. Then he mounted his horse and brought the sword to his brother.

Sir Kay knew right away that this was the sword of the stone. He showed it to his father and said, "Here is the miraculous sword. I must be king of England!"

But Sir Ector was a wise man and made his son swear truly how he got the sword. "My brother Arthur brought it to me," Kay confessed finally.

Sir Ector then turned to Arthur, "How did you get this sword?" And the boy told him.

Together they went back to the church and placed the sword into the stone. Sir Ector and then Sir Kay tried to pull it, but it would not move. "Now you shall try," said Sir Ector to Arthur. And Arthur pulled the sword out easily.

Sir Ector and Sir Kay fell to their knees before Arthur. Arthur lifted them up at once, "But dear Father, why do you kneel before me?" Then Sir Ector told Arthur that he never had been his true father nor Kay his true brother, but he had taken him from Merlin when he was a small baby. "Now we know you were the son of our king." Arthur was very sad when he understood that Sir Ector was not his real father. "If it ever be God's will that I shall be king, I shall never fail you," he said finally.

All the lords and nobles were once again assembled in the courtyard of the church. Each one tried again to move the magic sword from the stone, but no one succeeded except Arthur. Then all the people cried, "We will have Arthur for our king and no other. It is God's will." And they all knelt at once.

So Arthur was crowned king of England, and he was a wise and just ruler to the end of his life.

QUESTIONS

1. Who was Sir Ector?
2. How was the new king to be chosen?
3. Who was Sir Kay? Why is he important in this story?
4. Where did Arthur get a sword for Sir Kay?
5. What secret was kept from Arthur until the end of the story?
6. How did Arthur become king of England?



Homophones

I. Read and Spell

beet	beat	I	eye
stake	steak	so	sew
right	write	male	mail
hare	hair	night	knight
pail	pale	here	hear
red	read	wood	would
no	know	road	rode

II. Read and Answer

1. The pairs of words in Part I sound the same. What is the difference in their meaning?
2. Find the words that sound the same as these words but are spelled differently.
stare be tea there to
3. Think of some other pairs of homophones.

III. Write

Write five sentences, each using a pair of homophones in Part I.

France

Joan of Arc became France's greatest heroine when only sixteen years old. She grew up in a little French village. Like all little girls of that long-ago day, she learned to sew and spin. She helped her mother in the house and tended the sheep. After work she played and danced with the other children of the village. But most of all she loved to go to church and pray to God and the saints.

One day Joan thought she heard voices from heaven, commanding her to save France, to help the French prince, and to have him crowned king of France.

"No, no—please," Joan cried. "I am only a girl, a peasant girl. I don't know the prince. I don't know where he is. The task is too great! I cannot do it!"

But the voices insisted, "It is the greatest of all tasks, and God has given it to you, Joan. You have no choice but to obey. Be ready, Joan!"

Joan bowed her head. "Show me the way, oh God," she prayed. "Show me the way."

During the following weeks and months, Joan faithfully carried out the commands she had received, for she loved her homeland dearly. After almost one hundred years of war and fighting, the English invaders were advancing, taking *her* France. This could not happen! Joan went before the prince, who could not make up his mind what to do.

"I am Joan the Maid, sent by God to save France," she said. "Give me soldiers, and I shall lead them to victory." Her courage and firmness finally convinced the timid ruler.

In a suit of armor, a sword in one hand and a banner in the other, Joan led the French armies to victory. The French won back the city of Orleans, and the prince was crowned king with Joan at his side. People gathered in the streets to meet her, wild with joy, as if she had been an angel of God. They shouted, "God bless Joan of Arc! God bless Joan the Maid!"

But the war was not over and the weak king listened to his advisers, who were jealous of Joan. When the English captured her in battle, the king did not even try to help her. The English were afraid of her and accused her of being a witch. They thought she was sent by the devil, so they burned her alive at the stake. But Joan did not die in vain. Following her example, the French fought harder and more bravely than ever before. A few years after her death, they finally drove the English out of their country. Joan had truly saved her beloved France.

Many other French kings and generals helped make France one of the great powers in Europe.

Louis XIV was called "le roi soleil," the Sun King, because he loved splendor. He built a magnificent palace at Versailles near Paris, where ten thousand people took care of the many visitors and needs of his court. Visitors came from all over the world. There were parties going on at all times, with dancing, eating, and talking. Louis encouraged French artists to compose music and write plays for his entertainment at Versailles.

If you visit Versailles now, you can see all the rooms in the palace and walk for hours in one of the loveliest parks in the world. There are immense flower beds and hedges, statues



and fountains, and terraces and trees. When you close your eyes, you can dream of beautifully dressed princesses and kings walking on these very paths.

The most brilliant general of France was Napoleon. The French called him “the Little Corporal,” because he was so short. Fighting and winning many battles for France, he became a general before he was thirty years old. He led his faithful army from victory to victory and returned to France a hero. He was made “First Consul” and later crowned himself emperor of France.

At first he was a wise ruler. He reorganized taxes, founded the Bank of France, and built many strong roads throughout France and even through the Alps to Italy.

But Napoleon wanted more and more power and tried to conquer all of Europe. At last his army was defeated in the famous Battle of Waterloo, and Napoleon had to spend the rest of his life by himself on a small island.

The French people still think of Napoleon as a great hero. They come from all over to visit his tomb in Paris. If you go to Paris, you will see it too, because it is in a big building with a golden dome called “Les Invalides.”



Paris is the capital of France and the center of French life. If you climb the Eiffel Tower, you can see the city of Paris sparkling with life and excitement. Here is the river Seine, winding its way under many graceful bridges. You will see the famous “Arc de Triomphe,” which means in English the Arch of Triumph, built by Napoleon. It spreads like a huge gateway over the tomb of the French unknown soldier. A flame burns day and night in honor of the French soldiers who died for their country.

From the Eiffel Tower you can see the famous streets of Paris, called boulevards, which are lined with chestnut trees and are alive with little sidewalk cafés. Here are brilliant palaces, parks bright with flowers, and little winding streets. Something magic seems to be in the air because you cannot help loving this city. You cannot wait to climb down and visit everything you have seen.

When you step into the very old and beautiful Cathedral of Notre Dame, you feel that time has stood still and that you are in a different world. Many red, blue, green, and yellow stained glass windows darken the brightness of the sun and paint colored patches on the old stone floor. Statues and paintings look down upon you as they have looked upon kings and nobles for hundreds of years.



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castles are museums, and you can visit them. They look like fairy palaces with their many towers, fancy chimneys, and staircases.

Traveling south toward Bordeaux, the big harbor town in southwestern France, you will see many vineyards. Vineyards are farms where the grapes are grown for the delicious French wines. The finest wines of western France come from Bordeaux, and millions of gallons of wine are shipped all over the world.

At last you reach Marseilles, the oldest city in France, which has been an important harbor on the Mediterranean for more than two thousand years. You can see ship after ship filled with things made in France, for France has big factories that send cars and machinery and chemicals all over the world.

Before leaving France you might want to drive along the

broad sandy beaches on the warm and sunny coast of the Mediterranean Sea. People from all over Europe go there to rest or swim or to get a suntan, as Americans do in Florida.

The next story you will read is an old French fairy tale which might have been told in one of the castles of the Loire.

QUESTIONS

1. What did the voices tell Joan of Arc to do?
2. How did Joan of Arc save France?
3. Name three famous buildings in Paris. Why are they famous?
4. Who was Napoleon? What do you remember about him?
5. Name five things that France is famous for.

THINGS TO FIND OUT

1. Look on the map of France, and answer these questions.
 - a. What countries touch France?
 - b. What bodies of water touch France?
 - c. What are three cities in France besides Paris?
2. Find France on your map of Europe.
3. Find France on your map of the world.
4. French is the language of France. Learn five French words and what they mean in English. Try to remember how to spell them.
5. Find out as much as you can about these people, places, and events.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Louis Pasteur | e. The French Revolution |
| b. The Reims Cathedral | f. Napoleon |
| c. The Louvre | g. Marie Curie |
| d. King Louis XIV | h. Auguste Renoir |



Beauty and the Beast

French Fairy Tale

PART ONE

Once upon a time there lived a very rich merchant who had three sons and three daughters. The girls were beautiful, but the youngest was the loveliest of all. She was called Beauty, and this made her sisters very jealous. Beauty was not only prettier but she also knew more than her sisters. She liked to read and help at home. The sisters hated her for her kind heart and laughed at her.

Suddenly, misfortune came to Beauty's father. He lost all his money in business and every one of his ships at sea. All he had left was a small farm in the country. There he and his sons worked in the fields. Beauty got up each day at dawn. She lit the fires, got breakfast ready, cleaned the house, and worked all day. It was hard work. But her sisters sat around all day, complaining and whining. Just to see Beauty work made them cross.

After a year, news came that one of their father's ships had not been lost but, filled to the top with riches, had sailed safely into port. Before he left to meet the ship, the older sisters asked him to bring them back some jewels and dresses, but Beauty did not ask for anything.

"What shall I bring for you, Beauty?" her father asked.

"The only wish I have is to see you come home safely," she answered.

"But surely there is something you would like to have," said her father.

"Well, dear Father, then bring me a rose," said Beauty. "I love roses very much, and I have not seen one for a long time."

In town, the merchant used most of the money from the ship's cargo to pay old debts. He started home as poor as when he had left. Deep snow and bitter frost made it impossible for his horse to carry him home that evening. Night fell and wolves were howling all around him. He had lost his way in the deep forest, when suddenly he saw lights shining among the trees. When he hurried closer, he saw a magnificent castle lying in a beautiful park. He went through the open gate, got off his horse, and entered the castle. Nobody was there, and silence was everywhere. The merchant sat down in front of a friendly fire where a delicious dinner was waiting for him. He ate the dinner with much pleasure and hoped that he could soon thank his good host. But nobody appeared. He fell asleep after his meal and did not wake up until late the next morning. Next to him he saw a fine new suit in place of his old one.

"A kind fairy must own this castle," the father thought, but he did not see or hear any sign of life in the whole palace. Finally he went down into the lovely garden where birds were singing and flowers were blooming. The beautiful roses reminded him of Beauty's wish, and he picked one of them.

Just then he heard a terrible roar, and a frightful beast rushed up. It seemed to be very angry and said in a terrible voice, "Why are you stealing my roses? Did I not shelter you in my palace? Is this the way you say thank you? For this I shall kill you."

The merchant was terrified. He threw himself on his knees and begged for mercy.

"I meant no harm, Your Majesty. I took the rose for one of my daughters. She asked me to bring her one. Please forgive me, Your Majesty."

"My name is not Majesty," roared the creature. "My name is Beast. I do not like to be flattered. Go home to your daughters. Ask if one of them is willing to die for you. If they refuse, you must return yourself."

The father turned pale at the thought, but he promised to come back. He thought, "I'll go and say farewell to my family." He found his horse already saddled, and soon he was home. He gave Beauty the rose and said, "Beauty, here is your rose. I had to pay a high price for it."

Then he told his daughters all that had happened. The older daughters wept loudly and begged their father not to go back. But Beauty said, "You have to keep your promise to the Beast, and I will go with you, dear Father."

But her father shook his head. "I will not let you go. I will go alone. I am old, and I shall die soon anyway."

Beauty stood firm. "Father, I *must* go," she said. "I would die of grief if I caused your death."

So Beauty said good-bye to her sisters and bravely mounted the horse with her father. Soon they reached the palace. In the dining hall they found a table set for two with golden plates, crystal glasses, and delicious food. They sat down to eat. Beauty thought, "The Beast wants me to fatten up so that I will taste better when he eats me."

After dinner they heard the Beast's footsteps coming closer and closer. Beauty trembled and clung to her father. The Beast entered with a loud roar. Beauty was certain that he would eat her, but she tried to hide her fear and greeted him politely.

"Did you come willingly?" asked the Beast in his terrible voice.

"Yes," answered Beauty, frightened.

"You are very good. I am pleased with you," said the Beast. "Your father must leave tomorrow, and he can never come back. Good night, Beauty."

"Good night, Beast," she said. While Beauty and her father tried to sleep that night, Beauty saw a beautiful fairy in her dreams who said, "Beauty, you have a good heart, and you shall be rewarded."

PART TWO

After her father had left the next morning, Beauty wept. She thought that the Beast would surely eat her this very night. Bravely she tried not to worry. "I'll enjoy my last day



and explore the palace,” she said to herself. She walked through many rooms. She found each one more brilliant than the last, until finally she came to a door which said “Beauty’s Apartment.”

She opened the door timidly, and there she saw the room of her dreams. There were shelves of books, a piano, music, beautiful needlework for her to do, and everything else she could wish for. That night, as she sat down to supper, she heard the Beast coming. She began to tremble, and she wondered if he meant to eat her now.

The Beast only said gruffly, “Good evening, Beauty,” and sat down and kept her company during the dinner.

“Everything here is yours,” he said after a while. “Your wish is law. I hope that you will be happy here. I am only a stupid Beast. Tell me, do you find me very ugly?”

“Yes,” said Beauty, “I cannot lie, but I think you are also very good and kind and not stupid at all.”

Beauty had almost forgotten to be afraid of the monster when he said, “Do you love me, Beauty? Will you marry me?”

Beauty was silent. At last she said honestly, "No, Beast." The Beast sighed deeply and then left the room.

Three months passed. Beauty had everything she could wish for. She had become used to the ugliness of the beast. She even looked forward to the evenings when he always came to talk to her. He was so good and kind that she liked him more and more.

Every night he asked her to marry him. One night Beauty said, "Beast, you are my best friend, and you are very dear to me, but I don't think I shall ever be able to marry you."

"Beauty," said the Beast, "I will die without you. Please promise that you will never leave me." Beauty became very sad. She had been very homesick for her father and longed to see him once more. She begged the Beast to let her go.

"Please let me go home for a week, Beast. We are good friends, and I promise to come back."

"Very well. I cannot let you suffer," said the Beast. "But if you are not back in one week, your faithful Beast will die. When you are ready to come back, turn your ring on your finger." And the Beast sighed even more loudly than usual.

The next morning when Beauty woke up, she was in her father's house. She dressed in the gold and diamond gown which the kind Beast had sent, and she went to greet her father. How happy the merchant was when he saw his daughter! He hugged and kissed her and laughed and cried for joy all at the same time. Beauty's brothers had left home, but her sisters, who were married now and who lived close by, came to see her. They were not at all happy to see Beauty dressed like a queen, looking lovelier than ever before.

In their jealousy they planned to keep her longer than seven days so that she would break her promise to the Beast.

"Perhaps then he will eat her," they said. They treated Beauty so well and put on such a show of sadness that Beauty agreed to stay another week.

On the tenth night, Beauty saw the Beast in her dream. He was lying on the grass in his garden, dying of despair.

"Oh, my poor Beast," she cried. "He cannot help being ugly. He has a good and kind heart, and that is worth more than anything."

She turned her ring on her finger and at once found herself back in her beautiful palace. She looked everywhere for her Beast. Then she remembered her dream, and she ran into the garden. There lay the Beast, quite still.

"What if I have killed him?" thought Beauty, terrified.

Beauty forgot his ugliness and bent over him. His heart was still beating faintly. Suddenly he opened his eyes. He whispered to her, "I cannot live without you. Now that you are here, I will die happy."

"No, Beast, you cannot die," cried Beauty. "I never knew how much I loved you until now. I was afraid that I was too late to save your life. I cannot live without you, dear Beast. Let me be your wife."

As Beauty spoke these words, a blaze of light sprang up through the whole palace. Music filled the air. Then suddenly the Beast disappeared, and in his place stood a handsome prince.

"Where is my Beast?" cried Beauty.

"I am he," answered the Prince. "I was turned into a beast



by a powerful witch. Only a beautiful girl who would love me for my kind heart could break the spell. Only you could help me, for you love goodness more than beauty and riches. Please, Beauty, be my queen.”

Beauty gave the prince her hand, and he led her into the castle. There Beauty found all her family. The fairy queen who had appeared in Beauty’s dream had brought them all there. What joy and happiness!

“Beauty,” said the fairy, “you will be a great queen. You will find beauty, wisdom, and goodness in the prince, who loves you. This is the reward for your good heart.”

Beauty and her prince were married in great splendor, and they lived happily ever after.

QUESTIONS

1. What did the Beast tell Beauty’s father that he must do?
2. Why did Beauty not want to marry the Beast?
3. Why did the Beast almost die?
4. Why did Beauty finally marry the Beast?
5. Why did the Beast turn into a young prince?

Germany

“... and then the prince married the princess, and they lived happily ever after.”

Grandmother finished telling one of her fairy tales, and all you could hear was the whirring of the spinning wheel and the crackling of the wood in the fireplace. The children crowded around her, eyes gleaming, cheeks red with excitement. “Please tell us another fairy tale,” they cried.

“No, not tonight,” their grandmother replied. “It is time for bed.”

As the children walked up the stairs to their rooms, they stopped at the window and looked out at the dark trees in the Black Forest. They knew that the animals and elves and fairies and dwarfs that their grandmother told them about lived in that forest. Tomorrow morning they had to walk through it to their little country school.

These children lived in Germany a long time ago, and they did not know that their grandmother’s stories some day would be read and loved by millions of children all over the world. The two brothers Grimm, university professors who lived 150 years ago, collected many fairy tales told in

WORDS TO WATCH

university professor	quaint	Brahms
Rhine River	Rhine-Ruhr district	Kepler
Cologne	forest ranger	Roentgen
Bonn	Bach	Diesel
Lorelei	Beethoven	Siegfried



farmhouses and huts in the forests and mountains throughout all Germany. They wrote them down in a book called *Grimm's Fairy Tales*. Perhaps you already know some of them, like "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," "Hansel and Gretel," "Rumpelstiltskin," and "The Wolf and the Seven Little Kids."

Germany is a country in the middle of Europe. There are wide plains and marshes in northern Germany; rolling hills, highlands, and forests in the central part; and high mountains and thick forests in the south.

Many rivers flow through Germany, but the biggest and

most famous is the Rhine River. It is also the greatest water highway in Europe.

How exciting to take a trip in one of the pretty white passenger boats! You can start your trip from Cologne, one of Germany's oldest cities on the Rhine River. Two thousand years ago the Romans founded it on the west bank of the Rhine. They called it "Colonia" because it was a colony of Rome. You can still see ruins of Roman buildings there.

The Cologne Cathedral is one of the most beautiful churches in the world. It took six hundred years to build. Inside the light is dimmed by many colorful glass windows. Walking slowly over the worn stone floor, you look up at the huge stone pillars. Up and up they go and seem to reach the sky. You can hardly see the perfect arch they form high up in the cathedral. You feel very small and almost lost in this huge, magnificent cathedral. If these stone walls could only talk, what a story they would tell! They have seen kings and queens, soldiers and beggars, wars and fires.

You will like to get out into the sun again and climb one of the cathedral's slender towers. From up there you have a view



over the busy, modern city on the Rhine, and you can hear the heavy traffic going all around the cathedral. You can see the beautiful parks, museums, theaters, and busy shopping streets. You will want to join the window-shoppers and look for German cameras and toys and fine porcelain. Many stores sell the Cologne perfume which is named after the city where it is made.

The people of Cologne are known for their humor, their friendliness, and their hospitality. But you cannot spend more time now. You hear the whistles of the Rhine steamer, which is waiting for you. Farewell, Cologne!

A few miles to the south you will pass Bonn, Germany's capital, and farther on, other old cities and quaint towns. You will see vineyards on the steep slopes of the Rhine



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Valley. Here grow the grapes which make the delicious Rhine wine. Old castles and forts look down on the Rhine from the tops of their high wooded rocks. Here the river is narrow and deep, and the current is swift and dangerous.

It is said that, in old times, a lovely maiden sat on the steepest of these rocks. She sang beautiful songs and combed her long blond hair, which glistened like gold in the sun. Sailors could not take their eyes off her, nor could they stop listening to her songs. Many of them were shipwrecked on the sharp rocks and drowned. Your boat goes right around this high cliff, which is called "Lorelei."

The people in your boat sing folk songs about the "Lorelei" and about the Rhine and their country. A little band is on board to accompany their songs and to play for dancing. Everybody is happy.

The captain of your boat does not have to worry about the Lorelei, but he does have to worry about running into other boats, for traffic on the Rhine is heavy. Barges of many different countries travel here, loaded with coal, grain, logs, iron, or other things. Many come to and from the Rhine-Ruhr district, where most of Germany's big factories, steel mills, and coal mines are.

After a few hours on the Rhine, your boat lands alongside a village so that you can go for a walk in the forest.

The German people like to take walks just as they like to sing. On Sundays and after work, you can see families walk on well-cared-for paths in beautiful forests. One-fourth of Germany is covered by forests, which are taken care of by rangers. Whenever a tree is felled, a new one is planted in its place. There are many little inns throughout the forests and

huts in the mountains where hikers can rest, eat, or stay overnight.

Germany is a very old land and has many customs and traditions that have been preserved from long ago. There are festivals of many kinds throughout the year, when the people dress up in their folk costumes, dance folk dances, and sing folk songs. The Germans are a hard-working people and love these festivals. They keep alive their old customs, which give them their needed recreation.

Germany is sometimes called "the country of poets and thinkers," because many famous people came from Germany. You may know melodies by the German composers: Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms. Many German cradlesongs and Christmas carols are sung and loved everywhere. Many famous scientists and inventors came from Germany too, such as Kepler, who discovered how planets travel around the sun; Roentgen, who discovered X-rays; and Diesel, who invented the diesel engine.

Berlin is Germany's largest city and was its capital for many years. Its museums, theaters, and university are among the finest in Europe. The Prussian kings, Frederick William and Frederick the Great, built magnificent palaces near Berlin. The most famous one was called "Sans Souci," which means "without care." Frederick the Great, who had made Prussia the biggest power in Germany, lived in it. He was a wise ruler; he started schools, industries, and new ways of farming; but mainly he insisted that his officials be honest. The Prussian courts were models of justice and honesty.

The story of the miller from Sans Souci tells how King Frederick the Great once ordered the miller into his castle.

The mill was so close to the castle that its noise bothered the king. He wanted to buy it from the miller. The miller refused, however, as his father and grandfather had both lived there before. "Don't you know," said Frederick the Great, "that I am your king and that I could take your mill if I wanted to, without even paying one cent for it?"

"Yes, Your Majesty," said the miller. "You could, if it weren't for the Court of Justice in Berlin." Frederick the Great was so pleased with his poor miller's trust in his court that he left the mill standing in his park, where you can still see it today.

The next story will bring us back to the Rhine River. Siegfried, the young hero whom every child in Germany knows, grew up in the lower Rhine Valley. The great treasure he finds at the end of the story was thrown into the Rhine River after his death. If you have sharp eyes, you might be able to see some gold pieces shining through the waves.

QUESTIONS

1. What are the names of some of the Grimms' fairy tales?
2. Tell about what you would find in Cologne if you went there.
3. What is the Lorelei?
4. What does the captain of your Rhine steamer have to watch out for?
5. What are the favorite pastimes of the German people?
6. What is the biggest city in Germany?
7. Name three famous people who came from Germany. Why are they famous?
8. Why did Frederick the Great allow the miller to keep his mill?

THINGS TO FIND OUT

1. Look on your map of Germany and answer these questions.
 - a. Find the Rhine River.
 - b. Find Bonn and Berlin.
 - c. What countries touch Germany?
 - d. What else can you learn about Germany from your map?
2. Find Germany on your map of Europe.
3. Find Germany on your map of the world.
4. Learn some German words and what they mean in English.
5. Find out why Germany is divided into East Germany and West Germany.
6. Find out why Berlin is divided into East Berlin and West Berlin.
7. Find out as much as you can about a famous German poet, musician, or scientist.
8. Bring to class some German stamps or coins or pictures of Germany.

PROVERBS

The early bird catches the worm.

One good turn deserves another.

Siegfried and the Dragon

German Legend

When Siegfried was a boy, he was stronger and braver and could run faster than other boys. He built a hut in the forest so that he could hunt wild animals and be close to Regni, who knew how to make the strongest swords in the world.

One day Regni told Siegfried about Fafnir, the dragon, who lived way beyond the hills. "Fafnir poisons the land wherever he breathes," said Regni. "Flames shoot out of his nostrils, and his wings beat the dead air. No living thing is seen there any longer, not even an insect or a blade of grass."

Siegfried could hardly wait until the end of the story. "Make me a sword, Regni," he said, "the best sword any hero has ever had—and I will kill Fafnir, the monster."

Siegfried helped Regni shape a great sword. It was a mighty sword, the best Regni knew how to make. They hammered it on the anvil and sharpened it. At last it was finished.

Siegfried raised the sword with both his hands and struck the iron anvil with all his might. The stroke of the sword cut away some of the iron, but alas, the blade broke. Siegfried turned on Regni and cried out, "You have made a sword for a fool! Light up the fires. Get me some *tough* iron! Now make me a *real* sword to kill Fafnir."

Regni and Siegfried took more metal and worked harder

WORDS TO WATCH

Siegfried	horrid	anvil
Regni	nostril	flickering
Fafnir	Gram	Odin



than before to make a stronger and sharper sword. Again Siegfried raised the new sword into the air, but again it shattered as he struck the anvil.

Siegfried left Regni angrily and rode off to his mother.

"I must have a sharper and stronger sword," Siegfried told his mother. "The time has come when you should give me the broken pieces of Gram, the sword of my father."

Siegfried's mother went with Siegfried to get the pieces of Gram out of the great stone chest in the King's Hall. She gave the pieces to her son.

"Here are the halves of Gram," she said. "This mighty sword was a gift of Odin to your father. I want to see Gram made whole once again in your hands, my son."

Then she told Siegfried of the deeds of his father, who had so often won glory with Gram.

Siegfried went straight to Regni with the shining halves and commanded him to make a new sword. Siegfried helped Regni for two days and two nights to forge a sword sharper

and stronger than any before. When Siegfried held the new Gram in his hands, he could see fire on its blade.

Siegfried raised Gram in the air and struck the anvil once more. Gram easily cut the anvil in two. Siegfried's eyes flashed with fire and courage. With Gram in his hands, he knew that he could slay Fafnir.

The next day Siegfried set out. He crossed the mountains and looked down into a dry wasteland. Everything seemed quiet and dead. In the distance he saw circles of flickering flames—now growing brighter, now fading away—and yes, now he could see a bit of the huge and horrible monster flapping his batlike wings.

"It is he!" whispered Siegfried. "It is Fafnir." Siegfried held Gram tightly in his hand. He climbed down the mountainside and then scooped out a deep and narrow pit to hide in until Fafnir came.

He did not have to wait long. The earth began to tremble, the sun grew dark, and there was a noise like thunder and the rattling of chains. Siegfried dared to look out from his hiding place and saw the giant beast coming with blood-red eyes, gaping mouth, and flaming nostrils. His sharp, curved claws dug deep into the earth. His wings were dragging, half on the ground, half flapping in the air. It was a terrible moment for Siegfried, but he was not afraid. He crouched low in his hiding place and waited. The bare blade of Gram gleamed in the darkness. Now the roaring and rushing sounded like a whirlwind in the forest. A black, grimy body rolled above him. All was dark. The time had come for Siegfried. With all his strength, he forced Gram into the very heart of the

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monster. He pulled the sword out quickly and then jumped out of his hiding place. Fafnir felt a terrible pain, and he roared and raged wildly. He beat his tail around in all directions, hitting trees and rocks, breaking them like glass.

Streams of blood flowed from his heart. The blood filled the pit where Siegfried had hidden and then ran out like a river. Siegfried saw the monster grow weaker and weaker. His horrid head fell lifeless upon the ground. The cold wings flapped and then lay helpless. Fafnir was dead.

Suddenly the sun shone brightly again. Fresh wind cooled Siegfried's hot cheeks. The sound of singing birds, rippling water, and chirping insects came to his ears. The dragon was dead and now there was nothing to fear. Siegfried remembered what he had to do. He stripped off all his clothes and climbed into the deep pit, which was still filled with Fafnir's blood. As he bathed in it, a horny layer formed on his skin which would protect him like armor from the swords of his enemies. Only one little spot was not protected. A linden leaf had softly fallen between Siegfried's shoulder blades so that the dark blood did not touch this spot. Some day

Siegfried's enemies would find out about this spot, where he could still be wounded.

After the bath, Siegfried cut out Fafnir's heart. He fried it on a spear and began to eat it. Suddenly something strange happened. He could understand what the birds were saying.

"Bravest of heroes, you have freed us from the dragon," one bird said. "Go to the cave and bring back the treasure that Fafnir guarded there."

"Yes," said another. "There are jewels and gold such as no one on earth has ever seen."

"The treasure is as old as the world," chirped a third bird. "It came from the gods themselves. Now that Fafnir is dead it belongs to you."

Siegfried did what the birds told him to do. He followed the serpent's trail until he reached the cave. The iron door stood wide open. Siegfried entered the cave, and there behind a huge rock, he found an iron vault filled with bright gold and the most precious and shining jewels he had ever seen. Siegfried loaded the treasure on his horse and rode away to new adventures.

QUESTIONS

1. What did Regni tell Siegfried about the dragon?
2. How did Siegfried get a sword strong enough to kill the dragon? How did he know that it was strong enough?
3. What happened when Siegfried bathed in the dragon's blood?
4. What happened when Siegfried started to eat the dragon's heart?
5. What did the birds tell Siegfried?

Compound Words

I. Read and Spell

skylark	flashlight	broadcast
fallout	baseball	throughout
anyone	everyone	understand
dimestore	forever	alongside
fingernail	waterfall	background
highchair	countryside	overflow
vineyard	courtyard	staircase
nevertheless	masterpiece	tonight
meanwhile	breakfast	bookend

II. Read and Answer

1. What two words are in each of the words in Part I?
2. Find two compound words with each of these words in them.
with over after every
3. Think of some more compound words.

III. Write

Write a story using five of the words in Part I.

The Soviet Union

The Soviet Union is the biggest country in the world. It is as large as all the other countries of Europe put together. Canada and the whole United States could fit into it.

In the Soviet Union there are miles and miles of forests, grasslands, and deserts. There are also very high mountains, long rivers, and huge lakes and seas. One place is so cold that it is called "the icebox of the world." Temperatures drop to 95 degrees below zero. One of the hottest spots on earth is also in the Soviet Union. This is in a southern desert where sometimes it gets as hot as 125 degrees above zero.

Most of the people, the major cities, and the best farmland are in the European part of the Soviet Union. Here wheat, corn, and potatoes are grown. The Soviet Union has also become an industrial giant. Huge factories, schools, and skyscrapers have been built—mostly in the European part of the country.

Most of the Asian part of the Soviet Union is called Siberia. Siberia begins at the Ural Mountains and extends eastward to the Pacific Ocean. Although there are forests and some good farmland in the south, much of Siberia is an enormous, treeless plain. Siberia is rich in minerals, however, and today more and more factories are being built there.

The north is a cold, dry wilderness. Winter lasts up to ten months every year, and very little plant life can grow there. Even in the summer, when the snow has gone, the ground stays frozen underneath and thaws only a little on top. This



frozen land stretches for thousands of miles across the northern part of the Soviet Union, on the Arctic Ocean.

There are many different nations within the Soviet Union. Each of them has its own language and customs. But the largest group of people are Russians, and they speak the Russian language. For years, the country was called Russia after these people. Today its full name is the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, though it is usually called the U.S.S.R., or the Soviet Union. But many people still call it Russia.

Moscow is the largest city in the Soviet Union. Four hundred years ago in Moscow, Ivan was crowned the first “czar” or Russian emperor. He was called Ivan the Terrible, because he was a harsh and powerful ruler, who killed many people. In a rage he even struck and killed his own son.

To celebrate his victories in war, he built the beautiful church of St. Basil the Blessed, one of the strangest buildings in the world. A dozen onion-shaped domes, all bright with color and gold, make it look like a building from a fairy tale.



When Ivan the Terrible was czar, no one in Europe knew much about Russia. It was a very backward country. It had no ships, no trade, and no navy. Its army was old-fashioned. Very few Russians were educated because there were no schools. The people were very poor. The men wore long coats, had long beards, and looked very odd to other Europeans.

Much of this was changed by Russia's most famous czar, Peter the Great. Peter was almost seven feet tall and had broad shoulders, blue eyes, and black hair. He was as handsome as he was strong and energetic.

As a young boy Peter rounded up his friends, who were village boys and peasants, and drilled them tirelessly. He divided them into two play regiments and had them fight real battles. Later these boys became officers in Peter's army.

As Peter grew up, he learned much by himself. He bought tools and worked as a carpenter, a mason, a smith—and later as a printer and a dentist.

When Peter was a boy of fifteen, his Swiss friend, Franz, told him about the other countries of Europe. Peter listened eagerly. He wanted to see these countries and learn from them so that he could make Russia like them.

One day when he was strolling with Franz, Peter saw an interesting boat in a barn. Franz explained that it was English and that it could sail very well against the wind, something the Russian barges could not do. When Peter learned to sail this foreign boat, he knew that Russia must have ships like this. He knew that Russia needed a port so that it could trade with other countries. Peter was excited by ships and the sea, and in time he started the Russian navy.

When he became czar, he traveled to Europe. In Holland he worked seven weeks as a laborer in a shipyard to learn about shipbuilding. Everywhere Peter went, he learned as much as possible.

When Peter returned to Russia, he built a port on the Baltic Sea which he named St. Petersburg. It is still one of Russia's most beautiful cities and is now called Leningrad.

Peter improved the laws and started schools. He built hospitals, roads, palaces, and printing presses, and he had many books translated into Russian. He outlawed the long robes the Russian people had worn for hundreds of years. He even snipped off the beards from his unhappy servants. He wanted his people to look like Europeans.

After Peter the Great died, everybody respected and feared Russia. He had made his country one of the greatest powers. But much of Russia remained backward.

The czars ruled Russia for another two hundred years. They lived in great splendor, but most Russians were still poor farmers. They could not leave the land they worked on, and much of their crop belonged to the landowners. From time to time they revolted—but with little success.

Many educated people and the growing numbers of factory workers in the cities were also unhappy being ruled by the czars. They also revolted unsuccessfully a number of times. Finally, in 1917, during the First World War, the czar and his government were done away with.

People had many different ideas about what kind of government Russia should have. Eventually a man named Lenin seized control of the government. He and his followers were Communists. A long civil war and many years of hardship and suffering resulted.

Under communism, the people of the Soviet Union do not have many of the freedoms that we have in the United States. Everything is owned and controlled by the government. But the Communists have tried hard to make Russia into a modern, industrial country. Today, Russia is a world power.

In 1957, the Russians startled the world by putting the first man-made satellite into orbit around the earth. The satellite was called *Sputnik I*. Other satellites followed, some with animals in them. Four years later, Yuri Gagarin became the first human space traveler. He made one orbit of the earth. Since then, the Soviet Union has had many successes in space, although the United States was able to put the first men on the moon. In 1975, an American *Apollo* spacecraft and a Soviet *Soyuz* spacecraft linked up with each other while in orbit. This was the first international adventure in space.

In Moscow, the Communist rulers work in the Kremlin, which is a huge castle with walls around it. Wide streets go out from the Kremlin like the spokes of a wheel. On these



streets are the largest theaters, hotels, and apartment houses. In the Bolshoi Theater you can admire the Russian ballet, which is one of the best in the world. Almost all Russians love ballet and folk dancing.

Russian music is known the world over. Children love the story and music of *Peter and the Wolf*, which was written by a Russian named Prokofieff. You all have heard Tchaikovsky's music for the ballet *Swan Lake* and his *Nutcracker Suite*. The Russians love to sing their favorite folk songs, too. Someone often accompanies the singers with a balalaika. This instrument looks something like a guitar, but it usually has only three strings.

If you see two people hunched over a board, you can guess that they are playing chess. Chess is one of the favorite games of the Russians. People think of it as a great sport, and it is played after school, during vacations, or almost anytime.

Russians are also famous storytellers. Two famous storytellers are Alexander Pushkin and Leo Tolstoy. Since winters are very cold and long in Russia, many Russian stories are about winter. All Russian children know the next story. It is a story about a snow maiden and what happened to her in the summer.

QUESTIONS

1. Who was Ivan the Terrible? Why was he called the Terrible?
2. What did Peter the Great do? What did Lenin do?
3. What is the Kremlin? Why is it important?
4. Name four things the Russian people are famous for.

THINGS TO FIND OUT

1. Look at the map of the Soviet Union, and answer these questions.
 - a. Find Siberia on the map. What do you know about Siberia?
 - b. Find two mountain ranges in the Soviet Union.
 - c. How many big seas can you find on the map? Name them.
 - d. Find two important cities in the Soviet Union.
 - e. Find the Soviet Union on your map of Europe. Find it also on your map of Asia.
 - f. Find the Soviet Union on your map of the world.
2. Find out something about these Russian people, places, and events.
 - a. Peter the Great
 - b. The Revolution of 1917
 - c. Alexander Pushkin
 - d. Red Square
 - e. *Sputnik I*
3. Find out how to play chess.



The Snow Maiden

Russian Fairy Tale

Many years ago there lived an old woman and an old man. As they grew older and older, they also grew sadder and sadder, for they had no children.

One winter morning, the old man looked out the window and saw snow falling. It kept falling and falling. Soon he saw some boys and girls playing outside, sliding on their sleds and throwing snowballs. After a while, they all began making a snowman.

As the old man was watching them, he turned to the old woman and said, "Let us go outside and make a snowman too."

"Very well," said the old woman, "but instead, let us make a little daughter out of snow, a snow maiden."

And so they did. They went out into the garden and began to make a little girl out of snow. They made the legs, the arms, and the head. They used bits of sparkling ice for the eyes, and they even made the eyebrows.

When the old man and old woman had finished, they could hardly believe that they had made such a beautiful snow maiden.

Suddenly, the snow maiden began to smile; she moved her eyebrows, she raised her arms, and then she began to walk quietly along the snow toward the hut.

The old man and old woman were overjoyed, and they ran after her into the hut. They did not know where to begin to prepare for their guest.

And thus the little snow maiden stayed and lived with the old man and the old woman.

The snow maiden grew not by the day but by the hour. Each day she became more lovely and more dear.

The old man and old woman became more and more delighted with her. They bought her beautiful slippers with pretty satin bows.

The days passed, until winter came to an end and spring arrived. The sun began to warm the earth. The water in the brooks began to flow from under the snow. Water began to drip from the roofs. All the children were joyous at the coming of spring. Only the snow maiden was unhappy. She sat in the corner of the hut and would not look out the window.

The only times she was happy was when some dark clouds covered the sky and a cold wind blew.

The old woman looked at her and shook her head, "What is the trouble, little daughter?"

"It is nothing, dear Mother."

"Are you ill perhaps?"

The snow maiden was silent, but tears were rolling down her white cheeks.

And then summer arrived. The sun was hot, and the flowers were blooming. The girls gathered together to take a walk in the woods, and they called to the snow maiden, "Come with us!"

But the snow maiden was afraid to step outside the door.

"It is hot," she said. "The sun will bake my head."

The snow maiden would not go out, but the old woman persuaded her to go. "Go on, little daughter. Why do you shut yourself in all alone?"

The snow maiden obeyed and went off with the girls. They picked flowers in the woods and wove garlands, but the snow maiden sat in the shade beside a cool brook and dangled her feet in the water until sunset.

Finally the sun went down and evening came.

The girls were having a gay time. They built a bonfire, and then one of them got the idea of jumping over the flames. She jumped, and then another jumped, and then a third.

Finally the snow maiden's turn came.

"Why don't you jump?" her friends said to her. "Or are you afraid?"

And they began to laugh at her.

The snow maiden gathered her courage, ran toward the flames, and jumped.

The girls watched, but where was the snow maiden? She had disappeared! There was only a white mist above the bon-



fire! The mist formed into a thin cloud and rose higher and higher until it joined the clouds in the sky.

The old man and the old woman wept bitterly when their dear little snow maiden did not return home that evening. They looked for her everywhere and waited every night for her. But the snow maiden did not come back. They were sad and lonely, talking and thinking only about their little daughter they had loved so much.

After a while, the days became shorter and the nights longer. The air was crisp and cool once again. Winter was coming.

One night, when the first snow was falling, they heard a

happy laugh outside their hut and a dear familiar voice singing,

Winter is here;
I am back with the snow,
But please do not fear
In summer when I go.

They ran to the door, and there was their little daughter, their snow maiden. How happy they all were to be together again! She stayed with them all winter long and played with the other children of the village.

But when summer came and the sun was hot again, the snow maiden disappeared once more. The old man and the old woman were not so sad this time, however. They knew that every winter when the snow began to fall, their little snow maiden would return to their hut to live with them and bring them all the joy and happiness they could wish for.

QUESTIONS

1. Why did the old man and old woman want to make a snow maiden?
2. Why was the snow maiden sad when spring came?
3. Why did the snow maiden's friends laugh at her?
4. What happened to the snow maiden when she jumped over the fire?
5. Why could the snow maiden come back?

Punctuation Marks

I. Read and Spell

period	exclamation mark
comma	parentheses
question mark	colon
quotation marks	hyphen
semicolon	dash

II. Read and Answer

1. When should you use each of these punctuation marks?
2. When should you use each of the following?
capital letter italics a new paragraph
3. Why do you think punctuation marks are important?

III. Write

1. On a piece of paper make each one of these marks correctly.
2. Write ten sentences showing how all of these punctuation marks are used. In each sentence use a different punctuation mark.